

doi: 10.13241/j.cnki.pmb.2017.22.046

SERPINE 家族在纤维化疾病中作用的研究进展*

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摘要:丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂(Serine Protease Inhibitor, Serpin)是一类丝氨酸蛋白酶活性调节剂,在人体中被分为 A~I9 个亚家族,其中 SERPINE(Serpin Peptidase Inhibitor, Clade E)家族参与调节生物体内多个重要的生命过程。本文通过介绍 SERPINE 家族中两个重要成员 SERPINE1 与 SERPINE2 的理化性质、作用机制以及调控因素,阐述 SERPINE 家族在纤维化相关疾病中的作用及研究进展。

关键词:丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂 E; 纤溶酶原激活物抑制剂(PAI-1); 丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂(PN-1); 纤维化

中图分类号:Q591; Q593 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1673-6273(2017)22-4391-03

Research Progress of SERPINE Family in Fibrosis Disease*

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ABSTRACT: Serine protease inhibitor (serpin) is a kind of serine protease activity regulator, which including nine subfamilies (SERPIN A ~ I). SERPINE (Serpin Peptidase Inhibitor, Clade E) can regulate many important life processes. In this paper, the physical and chemical properties, mechanisms and regulatory factors of SERPINE1 and SERPINE2 in the two important members of SERPINE family are introduced, and the research progress of SERPINE family in the fibrosis related diseases is described.

Key words: SERPINE; Plasminogen activator inhibitor (PAI-1); Serine protease inhibitors (PN-1); Fibrosis

Chinese Library Classification(CLC): Q591; Q593 **Document code:** A

Article ID: 1673-6273(2017)22-4391-03

前言

丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂(Serine Protease Inhibitor, Serpin)是一类丝氨酸蛋白酶活性调节剂,广泛存在于动物、植物及微生物体内,能够调节蛋白质折叠、血凝、补体激活、炎症反应、细胞迁移、细胞基质重建以及肿瘤抑制等多种重要的生理及疾病过程^[1]。Fermi 和 Pernossi 等人于 1894 年在人类血液中首次发现丝氨酸类蛋白酶抑制剂^[2]。在人体中丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂可被分为 9 个亚家族 A~I, 而 SERPINE 家族就是其中的一员^[3]。SERPINE 可以分为 3 种亚型 SERPINE1, SERPINE2 及 SERPINE3 三种亚型。SERPINE1 又称为纤溶酶原激活物抑制剂(PAI-1),是一种常见的丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制,在血浆和血小板颗粒和组织中都有表达^[4]。SERPINE2 又名丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂(PN-1),主要表达在多种组织细胞、成纤维细胞和血小板颗粒中,但在血浆中很少表达^[5]。SERPINE3 主要是一种编码丝氨酸肽链内切酶抑制剂的编码基因。本文则主要介绍 SERPINE1 与 SERPINE2 在纤维化中作用的研究进展。

1 SERPINE 家族的理化性质

纤溶酶原激活物抑制剂 SERPINE1(PAI-1)是 47kDa 的单链糖蛋白,由 379 或 381 个氨基酸构成,并且整个 PAI-1 分子中没有半胱氨酸^[6]。PAI-1 空间结构是一个由三个β 区域(A、B 和 C)和九个 A 区域构成的一个球形蛋白^[7]。人类的 PAI-1 的基因位于 7 号染色体上共轭了大约 12,200 碱基对,由 9 个外显子和 8 个内含子构成^[8]。PAI-1 可以在肝脏、脾脏、内皮细胞等多种组织和细胞内合成^[9,10]。在许多体内物质的合成中都伴随着 PAI-1 的合成,例如胰岛素、脂肪、葡萄糖、内毒素和炎性细胞因子等^[11-14]。

丝氨酸蛋白酶抑制剂 SERPINE2(PN-1)在血液凝结、免疫反应、纤溶、血管发生、炎症和肿瘤的抑制等一系列生理病理过程中具有重要作用^[15-17]。PN-1 是由星形胶质细胞、平滑肌、内皮细胞和成纤维细胞分泌的 43kDa 分子量单链糖蛋白^[18-20],而且是唯一的在大脑中发现的 SERPIN^[21],可以迅速、高效的抑制 u-PA,是 uPA 的主要抑制剂^[22]。

2 SERPINE 家族的作用机制

PAI-1 是纤溶酶原激活物的主要抑制剂,主要抑制组织型

* 基金项目:黑龙江省自然科学基金项目面上项目(H201402);黑龙江省博士后科研启动基金(LBH-Q13112)

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(收稿日期:2016-10-12 接受日期:2016-11-10)

纤溶酶原激活物 (tPA) 和尿激酶纤溶酶原激活剂 (uPA)^[23]。PAI-1 和 uPA 之间有较强的亲和力,在细胞表面可以与 uPA 结合,形成 uPA-PAI-1 复合物,也可以与 uPA 受体 uPAR 形成 uPA-uPAR-PAI-1 复合物,在细胞低密度脂蛋白受体相关蛋白 (LRP) 的介导下 uPA-uPAR-PAI-1 复合物被移除,促进 uPAR 的失活和内化,可以促使细胞和多种细胞外基质分离,这个作用使 PAI-1 成为多种病理生理学情况下关键因子,包括心血管疾病和癌症的转移和扩散^[24]。

PN-1 的作用方式和 PAI-1 相似,也依赖 uPA/uPAR 方式促进细胞分离,促进 uPAR 的失活和内化,虽然 PAI-1 和 PN-1 这两个抑制剂都可以清除 uPAR,只有 PAI-1 激活整联蛋白的内化,这也是 PAI-1 和 PN-1 促进细胞分离的不同机制^[5]。PN-1 和细胞外基质紧密结合,其活性、特异性和位置都可以通过糖蛋白或者细胞外基质辅助因子调节^[25]。IV 型胶原 (Collagen Type IV) 可以使 PN-1 和 uPA 的结合速率明显降低,减少 PN-1 对 uPA 抑制作用^[26]。

3 SERPINE 家族的调控机制

PAI-1 的表达受多种因素参与调节,其中 MicroRNA 对其转录后的调控作用已被广泛报道,例如在增生性瘢痕中,发现 MicroRNA-181c、MicroRNA-10a 出现差异性表达并靶向于 uPA 和 PAI-1,uPA 和 PAI-1 在病发处对细胞外基质沉积物起到重要的调控作用^[27];在妊娠高血压发病过程中发现,MicroRNA-181b 调节 PAI-1 的表达^[28];在胃癌中 MicroRNA-30b 明显下调,并发现 MicroRNA-30b 通过调节 PAI-1 的表达促进癌细胞的凋亡,从而起到抑制癌症发展的作用^[29]。

PN-1 由多种因素调控,如 ERK、FGF 等信号通路都参与了 SERPINE2 基因编码 PN-1 的调控。近年来有许多文献报道,例如 PN-1 受到 Ras、BRAF 和 MEK1 等多种因素在结肠直肠癌肿瘤细胞中表达上调^[30];多配体聚糖-1 通过激活 Ras-ERK 信号通路介导 PN-1 的内化,维持细胞外基质平衡^[31];在非洲蟾蜍胚胎发育过程中 FGF 信号通路激活 PN-1,PN-1 可以结合并且抑制 HtrA1,参与中胚层和头部的发展^[32]。

4 SERPINE 家族与临床纤维化疾病

4.1 PAI-1 与骨髓纤维化

骨髓纤维化是一种由于骨髓造血组织中胶原增生,其纤维组织严重地影响造血功能而引起的一种骨髓增生性疾病。Danuta 等研究在骨髓造血组织中胶原增生过程中,发现 PAI-1 大量表达但是其活性很低,纤维蛋白的降解增加,并发现骨髓纤维化过程中中性粒细胞蛋白酶激活纤溶系统^[33]。

4.2 PAI-1 与肺纤维化

PAI-1 在肺纤维化患者中表达显著增加,在博莱霉素制备肺纤维化动物模型中 PAI-1 通过和玻连蛋白作用加速肺疤痕形成和纤维化过程^[34]。Marudamuthu A S 等人发现在特发性肺纤维化过程中,PAI-1 通过抑制 I 型胶原 (Collagen Type I) 和其他细胞外基质蛋白,以及抑制 Akt-PTEN 增殖通路介导肺成纤维细胞增殖,进而参与调节其纤维化进程^[35]。也有研究发现增加肺成纤维细胞中 PAI-1 表达,PAI-1 可通过防止肺成纤维细胞的凋亡,从而达到治疗肺纤维化的作用^[36]。在肺纤维化过程

中,ERK5-MEF2 信号通路通过调节 FGF2 诱导的 PAI-1 的表达参与肺成纤维细胞的有丝分裂^[37]。

4.3 PAI-1 与肾脏纤维化

TGF- β 1 通过 TGF- β 1/SMAD3 通路诱导 PAI-1,进一步增加肾脏纤维化程度^[38]。沙格雷酯是一种 5~羟色胺 (5-HT₂) 受体选择性拮抗药,抑制由 5~羟色胺增强的血小板凝集及抑制血管收缩作用等。有文献报道,沙格雷酯在肾脏纤维化过程中不仅通过维持正常肾小管周围毛细血管结构来保护微循环增加肾血流量,而且通过抑制 TGF- β 1 与 PAI-1 的表达来减少肾脏纤维蛋白沉积物从而起到抑制肾小管间质纤维化的作用,最终起到治疗肾脏纤维化的作用^[39]。

4.4 PAI-1 与心肌纤维化

尽管 PAI-1 在纤维化疾病的作用明确,但在心肌纤维化作用仍有争议。Takeshita K 等研究认为高表达的 PAI-1 增加了心肌梗死后小鼠的心肌间质纤维化和血管周围纤维化^[40]。但是有研究发现,缺乏 PAI-1 促进心脏自发纤维化,PAI-1 的缺失导致胶原过度堆积形成心肌纤维化^[41]。Asish K. Ghosh 等人在构建敲减 PAI-1 基因老年 C57BL/6 鼠,发现敲减 PAI-1 基因鼠比野生型鼠的心脏组织中 MMP2、MMP9、TGF β 1/2 表达升高,Mac3 激活与成纤维细胞特定蛋白质-1 (Fibroblast Specific Protein-1) 激活的细胞水平升高,并发现在心脏内皮细胞由于 TGF β 1/2 表达升高其更易发生间充质转化。以上实验结果揭示了在基因敲减 PAI-1 鼠中自发激活 TGF β 1/2 信号通路从而促使心肌内皮细胞发生间充质转化以及心肌纤维化的发生,也间接证明了 PAI-1 具有心脏保护作用,保持正常的微血管完整性的临床治疗作用^[42]。

4.5 PN-1 与肺纤维化

PN-1 的编码基因 SERPINE2 和中国汉族人的慢性阻塞性肺疾病 (COPD) 有相关性,并且是小叶性肺气肿的危险因素^[43,44]。Deborah Francois 等人发现 PN-1 在 IPF 患者肺组织中不正常的高表达,然后在正常成纤维细胞中分别过表达以及沉默 PN-1,他们发现纤连蛋白表达分别表现出上升与下降,PN-1 直接影响细胞外基质蛋白的表达来实现对 IPF 疾病发展调控作用^[45]。

5 小结与展望

综上所述,SERPINE 家族在纤维化疾病中发挥重要作用,但多数研究集中在纤维化、神经、肿瘤及凝血等方面,其作用机制尚不是特别明确。因此深入研究 SERPINE 的功能和结构之间的关系,阐明其在疾病中的作用机理,需找以 SERPINE 为靶点的治疗药物,为药物研制和防治疾病方面奠定基础。

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